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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

According to Democratic correspondents in Washington there are a large number of dishonest men among the Democratic Senators. The Journal hopes it is not true.

The fact that Democrats in a Milwaukee primary, a few nights since, voted for a dead Democrat should not be regarded as unusual, as before the year is over the Democratic party will vote for a thousandacre graveyard full of Democrats who are politically dead.

It may be remarked that if Benjamin Harrison were President it would not be necessary to send delegations to urge him to veto bills coining silver dollars out of silver that does not belong to the government and issuing silver certificates upon dollars not in the vaults of the treasury.

Those people who have been attributing the hostility of Commissioner Lochren to the veterans to his being a Catholic will be surprised to learn that he is not a communicant of that church, but is an Episcopalian. That is, the Commissioner says that this is the case, and he should know.

Professor Sims, of the A. P. A., in lecture on Monday night in Wisconsin, said that he agrees exactly with the views of Archbishop Ireland as expressed on St. Patrick's day, but added that the Archbishop had changed his opinion within six years. If the Archbishop has come over to the Professor, what is all this row about?

Perhaps the most surprising paragraph in yesterday's paper was the announcement from Commander-in-chief Coxey that his detachment recruited in this city numbered over one thousand men. There is no Coxey army in Indianapolis, not even a Coxey squad. Either Mr. Coxey is the victim of his superheated imagination or his lieutenants are fooling him.

It is characteristic of Democratic stupidity that while the nations of Europe are engaged in negotiating commercial treaties and reaching out after special trade privileges the United States should adopt exactly the opposite policy by revoking reciprocity treaties under which its exports have increased \$30,000,000 a year. This is about the size of Democratic statesman-

Mr. Nelson, formerly the private secretary of Mr. Carlisle, telegraphs the New York World that "eight Democratic Senators-Hill, Murphy, Smith, Gorman, White of California, Caffery, Blanchard and Bricehope to retain the McKinley law on the statute books." If the country were assured that Mr. Nelson were a real prophet thousands of factories and workshops would set a million of men at work in two weeks.

When Mr. Bynum declared that the reduction of the duty on tin plates one-fifth of a cent a pound is equivalent to a reduction of the wages of workers in that industry of 221/2 per cent. he admits that the wages in all competing industries in this country depend upon the tariff-high when the tariff is fully protective and low when the duty is for revenue only. Mr. Bynum seems to be absorbing information, but, like deathbed repentance, it is too late.

The Sentinel renews its attack on the Board of Public Safety for making changes in the police force, and by a series of utterly unwarranted statements tries to create the impression that the board has violated the charter. Instead of making false statements as to what the charter says, let the Sentinel quote its provisions, as the Journal has done. They are explicit in declaring that every member of the police force is removable at the pleasure of the board "for any cause other than politics." The recent removals were made for inefficiency, than which no better cause could be assigned. The charter does say that the force "shall be as nearly as possible equally divided politically," and it is the duty of the board to conform to that provision. The recent changes gave the Republicans a slight preponderance, but it is understood that other changes to be made very soon will restore the equilibrium. It is the duty of the board to make changes whenever in their opinion the good of the service requires it, but it is also their duty to maintain the political equilibrium of the force, and this, the Journal understands, will be done.

The person who wrote the "crowned heads" resolution seems not to know that the crown in Great Britain has nothing whatever to do with the general policy of that nation. The international monetary conference was summoned at the request of the United States, and none were more in favor of it than Senator Jones, of Nevada, one of the representatives of this government. The Liberal party in power in Great Britain appointed the British representatives, who, led by Mr. Gladstone, opposed definite action, though one of the British

compromise. If the Tory party in Great Britain had carried the country in 1892 the British representatives would have been in favor of the larger use of silver by international action. Yet we, as a people, shout for the Gladstone party. The agreement for a ratio for the coinage of both metals is as essential for the restoration of sliver to full money power as it is for nations to have treaties for the extradition of criminals to prevent asylums for malefactors. What the authors of "crowned heads" resolutions are after is a cheap dollar-a dollar which will cost them little and buy much. Two years ago they were demanding the issue of billions of irredeemable paper money to be loaned on real property at a nominal rate of interest. They are in favor of Coxey's demand for \$500,000,000 of noninterest-bearing "money," with legaltender power, to build roads. . Those people. should go to Mexico if they want a dollar with a purchasing power of 50 cents, and to the Argentine Republic if they want irredeemable paper that costs little and purchases nothing. A dollar which will cost little and purchase much has not yet been discovered. When it shall have been found the world-old decree, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," will be set aside.

THE FRAMERS OF THE NEW TAR-IFF BILL.

A bulletin recently issued by the Census Bureau furnishes valuable aid in ascertaining the true inwardness of the new tariff bill. The bulletin gives the manufacturing statistics of 165 cities, each of which contains 20,000 inhabitants or more. Of this number nineteen are situated in seven Southern States, which furnish a majority of the Democratic members of both the ways and means committee and the committee on finance. As the Republican members of the two committees were not permitted to have anything to do with framing the bill, it fol lows that it was framed by Democratic Representatives from seven Southern States which contain only nineteen out of 165 manufacturing cities having a population of 20,-000 or more. Analyzing this statement, i appears that the six Southern Representatives who shaped the bill in the House and the four Southern Senators who remodeled it in the Senate are from the States of Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. These seven States carry on about 7 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of the country, yet they shaped a bill for the other thirty-seven States, which carry on 93 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of the country. The State of Arkansas, which has a Democratic member on the ways and means committee and on the finance committee, has only one manufacturing city of the class named; Tennessee, which also has a representative on both committees, has four cities of the class named; Missouri, which also has a representative on both committees, has four cities of the class named; West Virginia, which furnishes the chairman of the ways and means committee, has one city of the class named; North Carolina, with one representative on the finance committee, has one city of the class named; Georgia, with one representative on the ways and means committee, has one city of the class named; Kentucky, with one representative on the ways and means committee, has four cities of the class named. The total amount of capital invested in these nineteen Southern cities amounts to \$279,-235,027. In contrast to this the single State of New York has seventeen cities of the class named, which have an aggregate manufacturing capital of \$852,309,485, nearly three times as much as that of the nineteen Southern cities listed, yet New York had no voice in framing the tariff. Although this census bulletin was prepared for statistical purposes it throws a flood of light on the political animus of the tariff bill. It shows it was framed by men who do not represent and have no sympathy with the great manufacturing industries of the country and who are bitterly hostile to everything which tends to promote the prosperity of the Northern States.

A FREE TRADE FALLACY.

Mr. Henry George delivered a lecture in Chicago a few nights ago on "Business Depression," and it is scarcely necessary to say he concluded the only remedy was free trade and a single land tax. It is characteristic of enthusiasts and hobby riders that everything in their opinion tends to establish the correctness of their theories. All tracks point one way and all roads lead to the same conclusion. No doubt if Mr. George were discussing the comparative merits of Christianity and Mahommedanism, the virtues of vaccination or the efficacy of the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia he would resolve the subject into an argument in favor of free trade and the single land tax. Hobbyists of this class cannot complain if other people persist in opposing facts to their theories and the results of experience to their a priori con-

In his lecture at Chicago Mr. George argued for free trade because, as he said, "It would give us, with the rest of the world, just that freedom of exchange that now exists between the States of the Union. The argument, syllogistically stated, would be like this: whatever trade policy as between the States conduces to national prosperity must have the same effect as between the United States and other countries; freedom of exchange between the States conduces to national prosperity; therefore, free trade between the United States and the rest of the world would conduce to national prosperity." This is a plausible argument, because everybody admits one of its premises, namely, that freedom of exchange between the States conduces to national prosperity. The fallacy lies in the other premise, which really assumes the point in controversy and begs the whole question. Mr. George and other free-traders who make this claim fail to take note of the widely different conditions that prevail between the United States and other countries. Although there are forty-four States in the Union, covering a vast area, the social and economic conditions in all are practically the same. The rate of wages, the rate of interest, the standard of living, the cost of transportation, the average consumption per capita and other matters which go

ple are practically the same in all the States of the Union. Consequently, free trade between the States is not only feasible, but desirable and profitable. The homogeneousness of society and the practical identity of social conditions in all parts of the country make it so. But it does not follow that free trade between the United States and other countries where entirely different social conditions prevail would be beneficial to the people of the United States. On the contrary, experience has proved beyond a doubt that it is not. Experience has proved that free trade between a country of high social conditions and one of low social conditions always inures to the advantage of the latter and the disadvantage of the former. Free trade under such conditions levels down, not up. Competition with cheap labor will lower the rate of wages of the superior workmen to the level of the cheaper laborers. If two nations freely exchange commodities with one another, the poorest opportunity for labor utilized in either of the nations will fix the rate of wages. A sufficient answer to the plausible but fallacious argument that because free trade between the States conduces to national prosperity, therefore free trade between the United States and the rest of the world would do the same, is that one creates a home market while the other would destroy it.

BAD ODOR OF TARIFF REFORM.

The New York World is a very wicked paper. Iit latest exhibition of wickedness, or, more properly, cussedness," was on Tuesday. In the rst column of the first page is a picture of a most reprehensible cur, upon which is placed the head and face of Senator Voorhees, now wearing an expression of extreme dejection. Under this cartoon are the words: 'A watch dog of tariff reform." Two years ago this label would have won for Mr. Voorhees, in certain quarters, the title of statesman, and enthusiastic free-traders would have taken his measure for a halo. But things have changed. Still, with all the change, the World could have been pardoned had it stopped its artist at that point. It did not. It permitted him to put a collar about the neck of the dog with the Voorhees head; to that collar is fastened, by firm looking staples, a cask, and that cask is labeled on the side, "Whisky, \$1.10" and on the end "\$1.10," which is the tax which has been placed upon whisky, the correspondents declare, by Mr. Voorhees to please the Whisky Trust. Time was when a Democratic paper which would thus parade Mr. Voorhees to the world would be denounced in every Democratic meeting. Now the cartoon is the object of glee in the offices of the Indianapolis Sentinel, the Evansville Courier and the Terre Haute Gazette, judging from their editorials criticising the Voorhees bill and the Senator himself.

On the same page is a three column cartoon representing rooms about the Senate chamber. "Senate chamber" is erased and "Board of Trust, Combine & Co., sole agents of tariff reform," substituted. On the window are such notices as "Dickers of all sorts made on the dead quiet," "Specialties of sugar, whisky and lead." In consultation inside the committee room are seen the faces of Senators Gorman and Vest, while outside the room, leaning against the wall as if listening and much amused, stands Senator Brice,

This, in the judgment of a leading Democratic paper, is the situation in the Senate. Senator Voorhees, the most zealous of free-trade advocates and the one who would have decorated the trees in Greene county with pendent monopolists, is paraded as the champion of the Whisky Trust, while Senator Vest, the most vehement foe of protection, is pilloried as dickering with the lobbyists of the Sugar Trust. It is not a Republican slander, but the criticism of a Democratic newspaper of free-lance proclivities.

A lawyer who has had occasion to familiarize himself with the methods of the Pension Bureau under the present administration says they are studiously hostile to all applicants for pensions, even the most deserving. Referring to the fact that \$15,-000,000 of the amount appropriated for pensions last year was covered back into the treasury as being in excess of the sum needed, this gentleman says:

To show the methods of the Pension Office and how this wondrous saving is effected, I will mention one case which came to my personal knowledge and which is only one of many. For obvious reasons, I cannot give the name or residence of the claimant. His case was all regular, the proofs complete and the medical board examining him near his residence found him disabled to an extent which entitled him to \$24 a month pension. Will it be believed that when his case was passed upon in the medical department of the Pension Office it was rejected because the claimant was 'not disabled in a pensionable degree?" I know whereof I speak when I say if an investigation were had in the Pension Bureau it would be disclosed beyond question that in almost every case coming to the medical division the reports of the local examining board of physicians are almost invariably set aside, and, if any rating at all is given to the unfortunate claimant, in the majority of cases it is less than onehalf that fixed by the examining board.

Obviously, the best judges of a man's disability are the physicians who examined him. As the boards are now organized they are none too friendly to applicants, and if they report favorably on an application there ought to be no further

The landing of British troops at Bluefields seems to be divested of international importance by the fact that it was done in compliance with a petition signed by all the American residents of the place, headed by the United States consul. The troops were landed for the purpose of protecting property and preserving order, and their action was confined to these ends. If the Kearsarge, which was ordered to Bluefields at the breaking out of trouble, had reached there instead of being wrecked it is probable that American instead of British troops would have been landed, but from all accounts the American residents were very glad to have British protection. After the crisis was passed they united in signing a memorial thanking the captain of the British vessel for his action, which was presented to him, handsomely engrossed, in a mahogany box.

Dr. Stanton Coit delivered a lecture in New York a few nights ago on "A Larger Liberty for Woman," in the course of representatives, Baron Rothschild, urged a to constitute the social condition of a peo- which he said that women are mentally and lengaged Ben Franklin, in whose electrical Trust is not missing any points.

morally inferior to men. He was kind enough to qualify the statement by saying that this inferiority was due to her education and not to any inherent defect in woman. As a general statement of fact or principle the assertion is untrue. Thousands of women are mentally and morally superior to thousands of men, both by nature and education. There are varying grades of intellect and culture in both sexes, the highest in each sex being far above the lowest in either. Each individual must be judged according to his or her own attainments and deserts, not by a sexual standard.

Following is an extract from the latest work of Mulhall, the great English statistician:

It would be impossible to find in history the parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the Republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.

When this was published the McKinley law was in full force. Since then the success of the Democratic party and the threatened abolition of protection have worked a complete change in the situation.

Coupon Advertising Denounced. The National Advertiser, published in New York, is a paper devoted to the interests of advertisers. Its columns are filled with suggestions to advertisers and practical advice about advertising. Now in its eighth year, it is fair to assume that its managers have as much useful information relative to advertising as can be found. Certainly their suggestions are entitled to consideration. Recently the Advertiser denounced what is known as the "coupon scheme," which many publishers have resorted to to swell their circulation. This sort of advertising has been adopted so extensively by many papers that they carry at one time three or four different schemes, which, with their display type, overshadow the modest advertisements of the regular patrons of the paper. The denunciation of the Advertiser has so fully met the approval of the advertisers who may be said to be national, so widely and extensively do they advertise, that they have written the paper most cordially commending its course. The manufacturers of "Castoria," which, because of its extensive advertising, is known throughout the land, write:

The National Advertiser hit the nail squarely on the head in its utterances on the coupon question, and I indorse all it said. Circulation gained by the use of the coupon scheme is practically of no use to the advertiser. People buy the papers for the coupons and never look at the advertisements. Every advertiser knows, or should know, that the more advertising there is in a publication the less valuable space in that medium becomes to the individual advertiser.

Messrs. Wells & Richardson, of New York, a prominent medicine house, in the course of a long letter denouncing the cou-

We believe that a great injustice is done to advertisers by all plans of this nature. In the first place, the newspaper goes outside of the publishing field and into the commercial field. In order to do this it takes large blocks of its own space, which advertisers could not afford to take, and pushes the coupon scheme, thereby overshadowing its advertising patrons.

The Philadelphia house manufacturing Hires's Root Beer writes: I have in mind a case of one of our publications a year or two ago that made an offer to school teachers by vote for the most popular school teacher. The one securing most votes was to have a trip to Europe. There were thousands of these papers bought and the vote clipped out and the paper thrown away without even a

line being read. These schemes, in our judgment, are to be condemned, as such increased circulation, obtained by utilizing so much extra space as to increase the size of the paper, is a detriment to the advertisers, and we should hesitate to place our advertisement in a publication running these schemes, as it would be hard to tel what the normal condition of the circulation would be without this artificial growth, The advertising manager of the Royal Baking Powder Company says:

I know from personal observation that there are many papers which, were it not for the schemes they are running, would not have half the sale they boast of. The practice cannot be too strongly denounced. Several more extensive advertisers could be quoted, but these are sufficient to indicate the views of the men who have reduced the business of advertising to an almost scientific basis. Whatever objections there are to the coupon schemes for the national advertiser must hold in the case of the local patron of the advertising col-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Poor Girl. There was a girl in Boston town, So modest she and shy, She blushed whenever one looked at Her with the naked eye.

Experience Teaches. There's nothin' like the weddin' Fer to make a feller learn; For he thinks that she is his'n. But finds out that he is her'n. Time's Mutations.

"This is indeed a life of change," mused

the old horse "Saturday I was proudly prancing in the St. Patrick's day parade, and here I am to-day drawing an orange wagon."

The Official Sign. The grass is growing, The rills are flowing. And living green the forest drapes, Yet spring will seem Naught but a dream

Until some circus lion escapes. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Persian legend makes Christ say "When I come again, after one thousand years, I shall come in the form of a woman. It is reported that Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, resemble each other so closely that one is often mistaken for the other. Mr. John Wanamaker has purchased the

property, 150x104 feet, on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, as a business investment. The price paid is something less than \$600,000. Remenyi, like Paderewski and Rubenstein, is sparing in his diet, but he has pro-

gressed beyond them in becoming a vegetarian and in abandoning the use of cigarettes, to which he, like them, was addicted. In the Vatican at Rome there is a marble statue with natural eyelashes, the only one, it is said, with this peculiarity in the world. It represents Ariadne sleeping on the island of Naxos at the moment when she was deserted by Theseus.

Evangelist Moody's work in Washington

so far has resulted in four thousand conversions, and the expenses have been but \$200. The converts are assigned to such hurches as they express a desire to join. More men than women were converted. Rapid and clear as Mr. Gladstone is in speech, he writes slowly and with many pauses. He builds up his matter sentence by sentence. He works out one, writes it down with his quill pen on a sheet of feolscap, then throws his head back and

half closes his eyes before he frames an-

other to his satisfaction.

Dr. Jane E. Robbins, of the College Settlement in Riverton street, New York, says that they have had to raise the price of baths there from 5 cents to 10, and still have all the applicants they can accommodate. They have got over the notion that they are of finer clay than the common people. Dr. Jane says, and they find simple friendliness a deal more efficacious than patronizing condescension.

The ancient Warner house, in Portsmouth, N. H., is noted as being the oldest dwelling in the city, but is chiefly interesting from the fact that Colonel Warner, who occupled the house more than a century ago,

experiments he was interested, to erect a chining rod on it. This was the first lightning rod put up in New Hampshire, and it is still in use after a service of 131

The word "manor" is of frequent occurrence throughout rural Pennsylvania, and it frequently marks some one of the sixty odd manors conferred upon the heirs of William Penn by an act of 1779. These manors, ranging from two hundred to many thousand acres, were scattered thickly over the eastern part of the State, and their names have since become the names of many townships. The manors aggregated more than 500,000 acres, and included some of the finest lands in Pennsylvania.

Just watch the man "who knows it all," And his expression pained When his small boy comes forth with things He'd like to have explained -Washington Star.

The belle of the ball she was crowned, Nor upon her did raiment abound; To explain, she was pressed. If she called herself dressed, And she answered at once: Gowned."

-Detroit Tribune.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The girl who laces merely does it as matter of form.-Philadelphia Record. Sometimes a man feels the lightest when he has a heavy load on .- Glens Falis Re-

At some period in her life nearly every married woman has thought seriously of leaving her husband.-Atchison Globe. Hon. John James Ingalls is giving a very fair imitation of a person who is preparing to re-enter politics.-Washington Post. It's a poor week now when a new novel

pen of a London woman."-Boston Transcript. It is sometimes safer to fall into a well than into love. There is some chance of being roped out of the well.-Tammany

Times.

with a moral is not announced "from the

It would have been more to the point if it had been Breckinridge and not Blackburn whom Moody converted .- New York Commercial Advertiser. Sometimes it is well to keep in ruts.

would rather ride in an old lumber wagon in an old rut than in a palace car off the track .- The Interior. You would certainly expect trained speak-

ers to articulate distinctly, but they all do not. Look at the elevated railroad guards, for instance.—Sittings. Hawaii is preparing to proclaim a repub-

lic. Gresham, Blount and Willis will wear crape on their hats for thirty days .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "Now, as to the degree of justifiable homicide," said the Eastern judge in charging

the jury, "that is where a man is killed in self-defense or in college."—Plain Dealer. THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS DAY.

It Begins at 9:30 and Sometimes Lasts

Until After Midnight. Washington Letter in Philadelphia Times. At 9:30 he is seated in a big, leather-covered chair at the desk in his office, and

Private Secretary Thurber comes in with his morning budget. For an hour Mr. Thurber has been busy with the morning's mail, which consists of 300 to 500 letters. Early in the administration, when officeseekers were more active, 1,500 was not an unusual batch. A few epistles, evidently of a private nature, he puts aside. Those which do not appear to be of any special importance he sends to the executive clerk, who dictates replies to a stenographer. Others he reads, reserving for the President's eye such of them as require his attention. Of these last there may be a dozen or twenty.

The bulk of his correspondence is never seen by Mr. Cleveland. If he tried to attend to it all himself he would have no time for anything else. Civil answers are sent to courteous communications. Autographs of the President and his wife are mailed to most people who ask for them. Missives from palpable cranks are thrown into the waste-basket. The whole of this business is accomplished without even bothering the chief magistrate for instructions. The same remark applies to a majority of the letters addressed by strangers to Mrs. Cleveland. It is one of the penalties of her popularity that she is appealed to for advice and help by people all over the United States whom she has never seen

nor heard of. An hour and a half is the time available for going over the selected letters with Mr. Thurber and for giving instructions on affairs of immediate importance. At 11, if the day be Tuesday or Friday, the Cabinet meets. Each Secretary has a budget of business to lay before the President, comprising matters which only he can pass on and decide. It is apt to be 2 or 3 p m. before everything is disposed of and the conference adjourns. Then Mr. Cleveland goes to lunch-too late, of course, to meet his wife at that meal, which he eats in solitary state. Mrs. Cleveland usually chooses those day for the ladies' luncheon, which she gives frequently during the

After lunch the President goes back to his office and works until 7 o'clock, which is dinner time. General Harrison always put on evening dress for the formal meal of the day, but, as a rule, Mr. Cleveland performs that ceremony only when there is company. Dinner over, he and his wife have a half hour's romp with the children. Ruth is getting big enough now to appreciate larks. Then the father of the family returns to his desk and resumes his toil, which continues until long after midnight, often until 1, 2 or 3 a. m. When it is considered that all of the departments are constantly engaged in preparing matters for him to determine, and that every question which comes up in Congress must reach him sooner or later for consideration and decision, it will be understood. He is the man from whom all things emanate and in whom all things center so far as the government of the people of the United States is concerned. It is said that he is the hardest worker that has ever occupied the chair of the chief executive. Even the telegrams addressed to Mr. Cleveland rarely get beyond Private Secretary Thurber. The President, by the way, conducts most of his daily correspondence with officers of the executive departments by the wire which connects the latter with the White House. He communicates with the Capitol in the same manner. A very laborious part of his business is signing his name to documents. Early in this administration an old friend of his spent an hour with him in his office. At the end of that time the visitor remarked: "On the whole, Grover, I don't know that I envy you your job." Said Mr. Cleveland, in reply: "You've no call to, Jim." Another an-

claims of candidates for office. A VICTORY FOR THE WOMEN.

visit him from all sections of the country.

may take up valuable time and bore him

dreadfully. Usually they wish to urge the

He has to be polite to them, though they

After Many Dissappointments Suffragists Gain a Point in Massachusetts. Philadelphia Press.

The advocates of female suffrage have a right to feel elated over the victory they won Wednesday in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The oill giving municipal suffrage to women was up for its third reading and it was passed by the large vote of 110 to 34. It has still to pass the engrossing stage and to encounter the ordeal of the Senate, but the majority it obtained in the House encourages its supporters to believe that it will be sent to the Governor and that he will sign it. If they are right the most notable vic-

tory for woman suffrage in 1894 will probably be gained in Massachusetts. The battle in that State has been a long one and many obstacles have been encountered. but the believers in woman suffrage have never faltered in the contest. A defeat in one Legislature has not deterred them from beginning to battle anew in the next Legislature. And it may be that admiration for this persistence had something to do with the favorable vote of Wednesday. The women of Massachusetts have for some years had the privilege of voting for school commissioners, but have not exercised the right to any great extent. If they had shown more interest in this modified suffrage it is probable that an extension of the right would have come sooner.

Outside of Massachusetts not much progress can be expected this year by the advocates of woman suffrage. Only a few legislatures are in session and these do not seem to be very kindly disposed, Iowa's Legislature rejected an equal suffrage constitutional amendment and New York's Legislature will not pass another law on the subject, as the last one was declared unconstitutional. A strong and well-directed effort will be made to get constitutional convention soon in New York to incorporate an equal suffrage clause, or at least to submit a separate amendment on the subject to the people. But nothing else can be done this year and the women will have to wait until 1895, when a larger number of Legislatures will be in session, to renew their efforts for the right to vote.

One Thing That Is Certain.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The one thing that seems to be certain

TRADITIONS OF EASTER.

How the Great Festival Originated and How It Is Commemorated.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Eastertide is approaching, and with it the festival which early in the Christian era was distinguished as the "Sunday of joy," and which Gregory Nazianzen (1.500 years ago) called the "queen-day of days that excels all others as far as the sun exceeds the other stars." In the East it is still known as the "Bright Day." It has also been designated the holiday of hope, as Christmas has been styred the festival of faith, and Pentecost that of love. Like the seasons in which these three great church feasts fall, each has its own peculiar atmosphere and character. The celebration of the birth of Christ, occurring about the darkest period of winter, bears more of a domestic character and is chiefly kept and appreciated at the hearthside and in the family. It claims the individual and his faith. Easter day, as a feast more generally celebrated by congregational and eucharistic observances, gathers the church members in their unity, and upon the event it celebrates the church bases its hope. While Christmas is primarily a family feast, Easter is of a more general and, as has been well said, of national importance, Pentecost, in its symbolical aspect, exhibiting international and cosmopolitan features, for it unites all mankind as one

Easter day, a notable feast, was not at first celebrated on the same day by all the branches of the Christian church, some keeping it one fixed day every year, as, for instance, the churches in Asia Minor on the fourteenth day of the first month in the new year, whatever day of the week it chanced to be; others commemorating Christ's resurrection on that Sunday only which was falling first after the first full moon succeeding the Hebrew passover.

brotherhood in the spirit of love and char-

A violent dispute arising from this discrepancy in the second century of the Christian era was finally settled at the council of Nice in 325, when it was decreed for the whole of Christendom "that Easter day was henceforth to be the Sunday following that 14th day of the calendar moon which happened upon or next after the 21st of March, but so that, if this 14th day be a Sunday, Easter day was not to be on that date, but on the next following Sunday. Easter day, therefore, may be any day within five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25; that is to say, Easter day cannot fall earlier than March 22 nor later than April 25c. It comes rather early this year, falling on the 25th of March. Once only in this century has it happened on the same date, in 1883, and only once will it occur on the 25th of March in the twentieth century, in 1951, although within the five hundred years between 1500 and 2000 A. D. Easter Sunday was celebrated on that same date eight times heretofore, in 153, 1554, 1627, 1638, 1649, 1722, 1733 and 1744. Four times only Easter fell on the 22d of March, the earliest possible date, within the same five centuries, in 1573, 1668, 1761 and 1818, but neither in this nor in the coming century will such be the case again. Four times also did Easter fall on the latest possible date. April 25th, during the same half-thousand years, in 1546, 1641, 1736 and 1886. This will again occur in 1943. In 1895 Easter day will be on April 14; in 1896, April 5; in 1897, April 18; in 1898, April 10; in 1829, April 2; in 1900,

The word Easter, derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Eastra," or, in Teutonic, "Ostara," the goddess of dawn or spring, whose chief festival was celebrated about the time of the vernal equinox, is probably of the same root with East, signifying "bright" or "shining." The Germans to this day call April the "Ostermonat."

Most of the popular observances of the day which the church partly adopted by introducing them into its Easter services are clearly of pagan origin. Eastertide, long before Bonitace brought the gospel to the Germans, was a period of joy and jubi-lation. Spring had arrived. Ostara, the bright and victorious divinity, had conquered. Brighter and warmer days assured the rejuvenation of nature. Man's hope and activity revived. Like the Ushas of their Hindu cousins in far off Asia, Ostara, the youthful goddess, danced for joy. a symbolic belief which the church adopted in the legend that the lamb was seen on Easter Sunday frisking in the rays of the rising sun at dawn. Sir John Suckling alludes to this super-

stition in complimenting a young lady, say-

"But, oh, she dances such a way, No sun upon an Easter day Is half so fine a sight."

In a similar manner the presentation of eggs, the symbols of creation and new life, was introduced from the fast. For the Christian it symbolized the resurrection of Christ, and their usually red color was an allusion to the blood of redemption.

Other customs, as the lighting of fires, to this day practiced in Germany on the hill-sides of the Harz, obtaining the holy water from the streams at midnight, when the good spirits move the waters, and presentation of cakes, shaped in the form of the rising sun, are more plainly traceable to the feast of the Saxon delty, Eastra, as are also the "paschal laughters" (risus paschales), evoked by funny stories told in churches by the priests. When the solemn chant of the "Salve Caput Cruentatum" (Hail, Sacred Head, now wounded) of Good Friday was followed by the joyful singing of "Surrexit Christus Hodie" (Christ is risen this day), then all Christians would salute each other, "Christ is Risen," greet one another with a fraternal kiss, a custom still retained in the Greek Church.

GERONIMO ON THE BENCH.

The Famous Apache Acting as a Justice of the Peace in Alabama.

New York Evening Post. John P. Clum, a postoffice inspector, who spent some time recently in the camp of barracks, Alabama, reports that they have made creditable progress in the arts of civilization. Mr. Clum should be a competent judge, for he spent several years with these Indians on the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, and afterward it became his duty, in April, 1877, to assist in the capture at Ojo Caliente, N. M., of Geronimo, Francisco and other Apache renegades. Subsequently, Geronimo escaped again, and after a career of bloodshed and rapine surrendered to Gen. N. A. Miles. This was in 1885. Later the Apaches of Geronimo's band, men, women and children, were sent to Alabama. For the first year or two the they have now become acclimated novance which the President has to put up with is inflicted by delegations which

mortality among them was very great, but Each family has a frame house, equipped with cooking range and necessary furniture, to live in. The Indians have adopted a civilized style of dress; the men weave baskets and the women wash clothes. In the matter of personal cleanliness every one of them is compelled to bathe once a week, and some of the men do so every day. A company of infantry has been formed out of the young men. and their barracks is a part of the Indian village. Geronimo has been elected an alcalde, or justice, and tries minor offenses reported to him. His sentences to terms of imprisonment in the guardhouse seem to give general satisfaction. This once bloodthirsty chief is now content to make an honest penny by selling bows and arrows and also photographs of himself. The young children are being educated in the settlement and the older ones attend the Carlisle school. While these Apaches are prisoners of war, they are virtually on parole, and come and go as they please.

THE SIZE OF HEAVEN. .

Room for All if the World Stands a Thousand Centuries.

New York Advertiser. The sixteenth verse of the twenty-first chapter of Revelations gives the measurement of the New Jerusalem as follows: "And he measured the city with a reed 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal." Taking that for a basis some statistician has made the following calculation: "Twelve thousand furlongs, 7.920,000 feet. which being cubed is 948,088,000,000,000,000,-000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven; half the remainder for the streets, leaving a balance of 124,198,272,000 -000,000,000 cubic feet. Divide this last by 4,096, the cubic feet in a room 18 feet square, and you will find that there is still enough left for 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms. "We will now suppose that the world always did and always will contain 990,000,-600 of inhabitants, and that a generation lasts 33 1-3 years, making in all 2,970,000,000 for each century; that the world will stand 1,000 centuries, making in all 2,970,000,000,-000 inhabitants. Then suppose there are 199 worlds equal to this in point of inhabitants and duration of worlds, making 297,-600,000,000,000; then heaven, according to the measurement above, is large enough to allot 100 rooms, each sixteen feet square, to

might have added still further to his calculation. Possibly he is a Universalist. Queer Combination.

As the road is broad and well traveled

that leads to destruction, the statistician

each human soul.'

Allen G. Thurman limits his reading to the Congressional Record and French novels. Which is the bane and which the antiabout the tariff muddle is that the Sugar | dote is not mentioned by the paper that

Boston Transcript.